Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 12½ cents a week; single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, in advance, postage paid at the office of publication: $10 per annum; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertisements at the usual rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to subscribers in any part of the State at $3 per annum; $2 for six months and $1 for three months, in advance.

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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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SALT, LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER,

For the sale of Oregon Produce in the San Francisco Market and Portland Markets also give particular attention to the sale and purchase of Merchandise of every description; also to the forwarding of passengers and freight to and from San Francisco. Victoria and Portland; also to forwarding passengers to and from Canby's Ferry, Salem and Oregon City.

Office and Warehouse, No. 1 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

JAMES K. RICHARDS, 133 Clay street, San Francisco.

JOHN MCCRAKEN, Steamship Landing, Portland. Portland, November 6, 1864. dtf

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FRIEDMAN & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO SOLOMON & FRIEDMAN, Marysville)

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(Late of Tracy & Co's Express.)

HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER VILLE, (Boise Mines), will attend promptly to all collections entrusted to my care.

Refer to Tracy & King; John McCraken; A. D. Shattuck; Matthew Keith. nov1 1y

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A. WM. DOUTHITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY

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By permission, refers to Ladd & Tilton, Bankers, Portland; Messrs. Belcher & Co, John Anderson, Howard, Gosney & Co, H. Weinbaum & Co, A. L. Rosenbaum & Co, Jacob Bros & Co, R. D. Colbon, San Francisco, Cal. dtf

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Office, East side, corner of Alder, Front st.

Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territory, the United States District Court for Oregon and the Circuit Court of the United States for California, and Rest of the Pacific Coast, and in the Supreme Court of Oregon. Will attend to COLLECTIONS, which may be entrusted to his care, and to Conveyancing, Examination of Titles, Investigation of Land Claims, and LOANS secured on unincumbered Real Estate. Persons purchasing Real Estate will find it to their advantage to consult me before closing. Parties wishing to locate Claims can have the same examined, and the Land Laws explained. Abstracts of Titles kept up with County Records. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Contracts and Notarial Obligations given for persons taking Claims under the Pre-emption and late Homestead Laws. nov12dawtf

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W. C. DART,

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REFERS TO

Ladd & Tilton, Henry Failing, Esq., Portland, Oregon; Wm. C. Ralston, Esq., Cashier Bank of California, San Francisco; Albert Clark, Benevolent Home, San Francisco. m22d1tf

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T. JOHNSTON,

PLASTERER AND PLUMBER,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. oct13 6m

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together as

COMMISSION—SOCIAL AND STOCK BROKERS,

and also as

Real Estate and Intelligence Agents,

will give special attention to the SALE OF REAL ESTATE, RENTING HOUSES, securing employment for those who wish to work in any business where we are known, and disburse money only with attending parties. Ready to sell Mercantile and Real Estate Securities. OFFICE—No. 10 Front street, Block 9, Portland, Oregon. JOHN PARRISH & HOLMAN

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CONFECTIONERY, CANDIES, ETC.,

For sale at Wholesale and Retail.

Parties wishing to purchase Cakes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call, as the lowest prices will be charged. FISHER & KAISER

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LADD & TILTON,

General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory

Dec. 29, 1864 dtf

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At 319 Montgomery St., San Francisco

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Parties residing in Oregon and Washington Territories who wish to secure insurance with this Company may send their applications to the General Agent in San Francisco, which application shall be accompanied by a certificate furnished by

DR. CHAS. BLACH, Portland, Oregon,

upon whose recommendation Policy will be issued. aug25d1m1p 1

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POWELL & COE,

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Goods received, Freights paid, Storage obtained and all business pertaining to the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Consignments of Goods solicited.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION,

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At Portland—Richards & McCraken, Goldsmith Bros.

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Mark Goods care of P. & C, Umatilla. aug31tf

R. R. HILL. A. J. KANE.

HILL & KANE,

Front Street,

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LIQUORS,

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All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.

Refer to Bank, Goods care of F. & F., Wallula.

FLANDERS & FELTON

Have on hand and keep for sale a Large Assortment of

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H. C. HUDSON & CO.,

46 Front Street, Portland,

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE LAST TEN years as Manufacturers of Mustards and Spices in San Francisco, have opened a Branch House in Portland for the sale of the Celebrated article of Mustard known as

Hudson's Golden California Mustard,

where the trade will always find a supply on hand

—ALSO—

Pure Ground Spices.

The Trade is assured of a No. 1 article at low prices. Portland August 1 1864 dtf

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B. M. DURELL & CO.,

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AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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SILVER CITY, OWYHEE MINES,

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Moses Ellis & Co, San Francisco	R. Hadley & Sidney, Great Salt Lake City

sp24ly

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COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!

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WHITE BLUFFS, W. T.

FREIGHT FOR COLVILLE, UPPER COLUMBIA and KOOTENAI MINES promptly forwarded!

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PORTLAND—Richards & McCraken, Allen & Lewis, Dalles—Bloch, Miller & Co., Frank & Gillman. jy15

COPPERSMITHS.

GRAVES & SMITH,

620 DAVIS ST. SAN FRANCISCO CAL

STILL MORE BREW KETTLES AND ALL other Kinds of COPPER Work Manufactured to Order at short notice. Orders Promptly Attended to. jy29

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80 Tons

PURE LIVERPOOL SALT—COARSE AND FINE, by H. PITTOCK,

Corner First and Morrison Streets and N. P. Railroad.

Lyon's California Ale.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF this justly celebrated Ale in Portland will supply San Francisco cost and freight added. Will also supply the empty barrels and half barrels.

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN.

CIRCULAR SAWS,

AND MANDRELS FOR CIRCULAR SAWS; For sale by H. W. CORBETT

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Capital - $1,250,000

IN 5000 SHARES OF $250 EACH,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, HOPE, DOUGLAS and LILLOOET

LAKE Stock on British Columbia,

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IN IRELAND Ulster Bank of Ireland

CURRENT ACCOUNTS per Check may be opened and not less than One Hundred Dollars.

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The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT MONDAY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, IN THE STATE OF OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The Rebels of 1776 and 1865.

The Copperhead newspapers continue to draw parallels between the great revolutionary movement whereby were purchased our independence, and the recent attempt on the part of the Southern conspirators to sever our country and establish a government of its own. Those persons express their surprise that we who think the rebellion of 1776 so laudable a thing, should now turn and condemn the deluded Southern leaders for having attempted to institute a movement precisely similar, as is alleged, to the old revolution which we so warmly justify. The Copperhead press has put the case in a great variety of ways. The following from the last number of the *Oregon Reporter* may be taken as an example of their method of reasoning:

People will think it rather strange that a man should hang in 1865 for attempting to do precisely what their forefathers are glorified and immortalized for doing in 1776; and what certain much lauded gentlemen commonly known as the "signers," declared was the right of every people, in a venerable document known as the Declaration of Independence. The remarkable difference between the tea queued and be powdered rebels of 1776 and the close cropped rebels of 1865, is a problem which puzzles us exceedingly, provided there is any difference between them.

People might well think it strange thing for a man "to hang in 1865 for doing precisely what our fathers are glorified for doing in 1776." The point of difference, however, consists in the fact that the two movements were entirely and radically dissimilar in their principles, causes, objects and aims. Our fathers did not undertake to do what the Southern rebels lately attempted. When the revolutionary war began, there was no attempt made to separate the colonies from the mother country. Independence was not declared for much more than a year after the war began. There was no conspiracy to divide the colonies from the crown, commencing years before the inception of the war and subordinating everything to that single idea. When the revolutionary war began, independence was not sought nor wanted either by the leaders or the people at large. A simple redress of grievances was all that was asked. The repeal of oppressive acts was called for, and this was all. How very different is this case from that of those lately in rebellion at the South? The revolutionists of 1776 did not provoke a quarrel with the mother country in order to secure their independence, while the conspirators in the late rebellion sought and pretended to find a shallow pretext whereby they might justify their treasonable action. The late rebels, in short, had determined to have a government of their own. They did not withdraw from the Union because they felt aggrieved toward the old Government; but having first resolved on rebellion, they set themselves to work to find excuses for their acts of treason.

By consulting that venerable document known as the Declaration of Independence, we find a clear statement of the sufficient reasons which induced the men of 1776 to abjure all allegiance to the British crown. Contrast these good and substantial reasons with the subtle pretenses which the rebels put forth in 1861. It is here that the difference between the two classes of rebels is observable. The Declaration of Independence asserts that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the rights of men, it is the privilege of the people to alter or abolish it; and adds that governments should not be changed for light and transient causes. The *Oregon Reporter* tries to distort the first of those clauses so that it may mean that the Southern rebels had the unquestionable right to do what they undertook to accomplish. But that thing indispensably necessary to justify the late rebellion was entirely wanting. The Government was not destroying, or even threatening the rights of any portion of the people. Therefore the right of forcible revolution did not exist. Under such circumstances the only way in which the Government could have rightly been altered, was by the consent of the whole people. The right of revolution, as pointed out in the Declaration of Independence, cannot, as that instrument expressly says, be asserted or claimed except in cases where government becomes destructive of popular rights. And since no pretence of the kind can be successfully urged in behalf of the late rebellion, it follows that as the conspiracy was entirely causeless, so it at once becomes a crime.

We repeat there is the greatest difference between an attempt to alter a mode of government that has become oppressive, and a conspiracy to destroy a government which had never in the least degree encroached upon the rights of the people. Further, there is an equal difference between an appeal to arms to obtain a redress of grievances which through long years had been growing intolerable, and a preconcerted plan to break up and destroy a government simply because it suited the daring ambition of wicked men to engage in the villainous attempt. Our fathers in 1776 had a sufficient reason for doing what they did; the late rebels had no cause whatever for their rebellion. We do not see how it is possible for any one not perceive this difference. There is no real parallel between the two cases. They are infinitely wide asunder. The problem ought to puzzle no one. Nor would it, were not some persons predetermined to find a complete excuse for the grossest treason. Men find themselves in sympathy with the lately foiled conspirators, and then set themselves at work to hunt artificial reasons for their disculpation. This is the class of persons who can see no difference between our revolution and the late rebellion. And if it sorted with their prejudices or predilections, no absurdity would be too great for them to receive as truth, or too palpable for them to essay to fortify with pretentious arguments.

If we put the American Revolution and the Southern Rebellion on the same ground, and falsely say that equal reasons existed why they should have been begun, then they are to be judged by the same rule and may be supported by the same arguments. But if we properly distinguish between them in the manner we have pointed out, it will conclusively appear why the one is entitled to all praise, while the other is a terrible crime. And further, it will then appear why we should revere the memory of the actors in the revolution while the names of those who were concerned in the late conspiracy should be forever accursed.

WHEAT TURNING TO "CHEAT."—A Marion county correspondent is satisfied he has proven that wheat will sometimes turn to "cheat." In his field he lately found a head of grain which is half pure white wheat and the other half as clear "cheat" as ever was seen. The lower half of the head is composed of wheat, while the remaining part went to "cheat." If so our correspondent is satisfied that "cheat" may grow from wheat. Accordingly, he claims the thousand dollars which a New York agricultural society, offered for conclusive proof of this fact. Notwithstanding our respondent seems so certain he has "found it," we think it likely that the scientific gentlemen of the New York Society would find a way of explaining the matter without granting that "cheat" does actually come from wheat. As regards this matter, there seems to be a very considerable discrepancy between the declarations of science and the proofs which appear to come from actual experience.

NORTH CAROLINA.—From the last report of the rebel Adjutant General of North Carolina, it appears that that State furnished for the rebel cause 115,100 men. Of these, it is computed that above 21,000 are disabled or dead.

By Overland Telegraph,

FROM HELENA, MONTANA.

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 25.

Letter of President Lincoln to Hon. Wadsworth on the Suffrage Question.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. The *Sun* has also of the 18th, has the following extract, which is just been published in honor of the late Gen. Lincoln's letter to Gen. Wadsworth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness:

"You desire to know my views of the rights of the people to vote in the reconstruction. Having long followed, as best I could, the public history of Louisiana, I feel confident that the principle for which you contend is the true one. Clearly the intelligent, and especially those who have fought for the Union, are the class who should be trusted first, and who can be trusted most readily, with the question of reconstruction. The colored man, as a class, cannot vote understandingly at present. Even in the free States, the tendency of recent action against the colored people discloses a lack of interest in, if not hostility to, the enjoyment of equal civil rights by them. Reconstruction is fairly inaugurated in Louisiana, and I would not lose the benefit of it. New organizations, set on foot in favor of reconstruction, as you propose, would be sure to be trammeled with the old party names and divisions. Better, by far, organize anew, upon the simple basis of loyalty to the Government. Let the dead past bury its dead, and look resolutely to the living present and future. In this view, I think I can, consistently with my position, and with my sense of duty to the whole people, decline committing myself, or the Government, to the system you have proposed as to the mode of disposing of the question of suffrage in the reconstructed State governments. Governments must be provided, and, to be provided, they must be begun. And, in my opinion, it is better to begin with the conditions of the case as we find them, than to postpone the beginning, in search of conditions more favorable to success. The necessity presses upon us now. We cannot wait. Time works changes, and with time and change, comes new complications and new difficulties. We shall find peace difficult enough at best. I fear we shall find it more difficult because we have neglected, or rejected, the conscientious counsels of any class of our friends. Let us all join in doing the best we can, without mutual reproach, taking care only that in our eagerness for success, we do not lose sight of the object for which we are striving. Let us all resolve that the work shall not fail through our fault. Then, whatever anybody may say, we can have the proper approval of our own consciences, and, what is infinitely more, we shall have the favor of Him who holds the destinies of us all, and who has been so visibly leading us through the present terrible national trial to a glorious deliverance. Peace will come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. Then will be the time for those who have labored faithfully for the reconstruction of the Union, in the form and manner best suited to secure it, to receive their reward. Then will be the time for both white and black to lay down all unnecessary weapons of war, and settle the great question among themselves, whether those who shall have fought and bled for the country, and those who have striven and prayed for it, shall be denied the right of forming a political opinion, and voting it at the ballot box; and if so denied, whether they shall not have the right to record their opinion, even by bullet, rather than to be forever slaves. Then will be the time for proper persons to be brought forward for office. Then will be the time for those noble spirits, regardless of all party platforms, who have neither time nor taste for anything but the work of bringing back peace to the country, and making it forever secure, to reap the rich reward of their self-sacrificing devotion. Then will be the time for you, my friend, to resume your seat in Congress, and for me to resume my duties here, if I live so long. Then will be the time for all of us to rejoice that the fiery trial through which we have passed, has purified the national heart, and inspired the resolve that our free institutions shall not perish from the earth. This is the substance of what I would say to you in person, if I could have the opportunity. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN."

State Rights Men on the Rampage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. At a meeting of State Rights men, held at Cooper Institute to-day, Thomas Lawrence presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing the Hon. excise commissioners and patrolmen as standing them from any obligation to support the party ticket, and proclaiming themselves for the Constitution as it is, and affirming that all executive proclamations and decrees in defiance of rights of States are unconstitutional and null and void. The nomination of the State ticket to fight to the decision of the Committee of the 30th. Thirty-five assembly districts are said to have been represented.

The Stolen Money of the St. Albans Banks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Herald's* correspondent at St. Albans, Vermont, confirms the report which has been generally circulated to the effect that the banks of that place had refunded to them by the Canadian authorities all the money stolen on the 19th of October by rebel raiders. He says the total amount stolen was over $200,000. Of this sum, only $20,000 was returned by the Canadians. It is said that Secretary Seward has made a demand on the British Government for restitution, on the ground that when the raid took place some of the Canadian officers were aware that it was contemplated and assisted the scoundrels in making their escape, and threw all possible obstacles in the way of their arrest and punishment.

Vessel Sunk on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The propeller *Buckeye*, which left here on Saturday for Toledo, struck a sunken rock near Cape of the River and sunk in seventy feet water. Three passengers are known to be lost. As the boat went down, three men were seen in the water under the stern, and were also lost.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Post's* special says: The train which left Washington this morning for Richmond collided with another train near Alexandria and several persons were injured.

Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the President has approved the change of route for the Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha, the Company having acceded to the condition that the grade shall be reduced to thirty feet to the Missouri river and the Platte Valley.

North Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, dated Raleigh, Sept. 23d, says with reference to the election for Delegates to the State Convention which took place on Thursday, one half the State has been heard from. The result is very gratifying. Such men have been elected as Pearson, Reed, Moore, Warren, Dennell, Dick Brown, &c.

Treaty with the Indians Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Commissioners appointed to treat with the South-western Indians at Fort Smith, have concluded their negotiations and have been uniformly successful.

"POOR MAN."—We insert the following extract from a letter received last night, written by a reliable person, now in Owyhee. He evidently has "sand on the brain":

"There has been another new discovery made that beats anything ever heard of before in the history of mining operations. I actually have some diffidence about describing its richness, knowing that not one man in a thousand will believe it. It is called the "Poor man," and was discovered the 14th of this month by W. P. Ray and C. H. O'Bryan, both well known in Portland. They have claimed 1,400 feet. The ledge is about three feet wide, and the largest portion of it assays from 50 to 90 per cent. It is a black, soft substance that can be shoveled up without the use of a pick, and is unlike anything ever found in this camp before. It is a "blind" lode and you bet there is some tall digging going on now to find the extensions. I have the first north and I commenced at the discovery shaft to dig, and have stripped the claim five hundred feet north towards my line, and have found the lode all the way, showing up enough mineral to pay off the National debt. I have 200 feet more to dig to reach my line, which I will do in another day, and will then know whether I have it or not.

"The discovery, Trask & Jennings, boys have also struck it better than ever. The Morning Star mill is running on Morning Star ore, that is yielding $700 per ton. All the mills are running night and day. The new mills are being constructed as rapidly as possible there is not an idle man in camp."

A WONDERFUL REASON.—The *Democratic Statesman* continues to assert gravely week after week, that the reason of the stoppage of the daily mail is found in the pretended fact that Oregon has returned to the "Democracy" again. We cannot conceive what men who claim to be sane, mean by such puerilities. When did the *Democrat* discover that the "Democracy" had resumed control of Oregon? We see no signs or proofs of it. And if they did, why should any one of a million in particular say that the mails were withheld on the account? Mails are sent to such "Democratic" States as South Carolina and Alabama, and it is not likely that Oregon could or ought be deprived of them because it might be supposed she was too "Democratic" to deserve them.

CHANGE OF HANDS.—We learn that W. H. Newell has disposed of his interest in the *Democrat* newspaper at the Dalles to Messrs. Halloran and Cowne of that place. The publication of the paper will be continued by its present owners. There is a good field at the Dalles for a paper of a good solid character, such as we hope to see Messrs. Halloran and Cowne publish. We wish the new proprietors abundant success.

MONUMENT TO MCPHERSON.—A movement is on foot in Ohio to erect a handsome monument to the memory of the lamented General McPherson. A committee of leading officers has been appointed to take the matter in hand, secure subscriptions and superintend the erection of the work.

A census of Cleveland, just taken, makes the actual population 59,736. In 1860 it was 43,366, an increase in five years, of 16,076.

OFFICES TO LET.

A few DESK OFFICE ROOMS are now to let in the New Building over Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office on Stark Street. Inquire of

WM. FREEMAN.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

J. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

Premium Taste of Salem and Portland, Oregon.

No. 105 Front street, between the Bridges, Portland, Oregon.

PICTURES MADE IN EVERY STYLE, OF THE SIZE, from the smallest Miniature to Life Size.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or no charge.

Rooms fitted up in the most elegant and convenient manner, and our work will be of the

First Class in every respect.

Portland, Sept. 30th, 1865. dtf

DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

DALTON & HOWELL'S old Stand, No. 99 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

Having purchased T. DALTON'S interest in the above Establishment, I will be ready to furnish the "CARDWELL'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM"

MR. DESMOND, late of Desmond, Bundy's Opera at New York City, will continue to take First Class Photographs as usual, and conduct the business as heretofore.

J. R. CARDWELL.

sep

NEW TO-DAY.

MAGNOLIA,

55 Washington Street, near First.

OPENING

This Saturday Night, September 30th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMMON COUNCIL [illegible] Washington and Front Streets, [illegible] Notice is hereby given to the owners of property [illegible] Sidewalks of the same [illegible] WILLIAM REDEN, City Recorder.

Notice

I HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMMON COUNCIL [illegible] Washington and Front Streets, [illegible] Notice is hereby given to the owners of property [illegible] Sidewalks of the same [illegible] Published by order of the Common Council.

H. E. MEEKER, Auditor and Clerk of said Council.

Portland, Sept. 26, 1865. 3tw

EAGLE SALOON,

No. 118 (First St., near Taylor.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT SALOON HAVING been fitted up in the latest and most approved style, is now open for the reception of visitors. Choice LUNCH will be served each day from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. Also, Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CHARLES GOEBEL.

OYSTERS!

Fresh Oysters

JUST ARRIVED AT THE CREAM.

FAST FREIGHT AND EXPRESS LINE

FROM

SAN FRANCISCO

TO

BOISE CITY, IDAHO CITY,

OWYHEE, SOUTH BOISE,

And All Points in Boise Basin.

Through from Umatilla in Five Days!

OUR TEAMS LEAVE UMATILLA THREE TIMES A week.

Freight for this Line from San Francisco should be directed "Care of R. W. Thorn & Co., Portland."

Freight from San Francisco to Boise City will be put through IN FOURTEEN DAYS.

Our Agents will receive and forward Freight.

R. M. DURELL & CO.

E. W. TRACY, Agent at Portland.

PORTELLA & CHR, Agents at Umatilla, Oregon.

Rising Sun!

JAMES LENAGHAN TAKES PLEASURE IN AN-nouncing his friends and the rest of mankind, that he has opened the

RISING SUN SALOON!

(Late COSMOPOLITAN), on Washington street, between Front and First streets.

Where can be found the very BEST WINES & LIQUORS to be found on the coast.

Three New First Class Slate Bed BILLIARD TABLES

OPENING WITH A FREE LUNCH

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 30th at 7 o'clock.

sep28d3t JAMES LENAGHAN

Caution to Everybody.

ON LAST MONDAY, ONE JOHN GRAY, FROM [illegible] of Portland, got a judgement against me for [illegible] Justice before Esq. Anderson. On the same evening I went to James Lambert's and offered him Gray's [illegible] and 75 cents in gold which was the amount I had owed him if he would give me a receipt for the whole judgement. He said he would do so. He got the money, put it in his pocket, and then said he never would receipt me. Now, I beg persons in this judgement will never [illegible] have already paid it. sep28d3t THOS. MORRIS

For Rent.

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE ON THE CORNER OF Front and Pine streets. Apply to CAHN & CO.

sep28tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent. F. BARTELS, A. BRUYMAN

Sept. 20, 1865. 1w*

JOHN H. PERRY & CO.,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

ASPHALTUM SIDEWALKS,

ROOF AND CELLAR FLOORS,

IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER, AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

For further information, apply to them anywhere on Front street. aug26-1m

Furnished Rooms to Rent.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT to GENTLEMEN, with or without Board. Also, a few DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated. Apply on the corner of Washington and Fifth Streets. House formerly occupied by Mr. Johnson.

Portland, Sept. 28, 1865. d6m

FOR THE STATE FAIR!

THE NEW AND FAST RUNNING STEAMER

ACTIVE,

J. T. APPERSON Master

WILL LEAVE CANEMAH FOR SALEM

On Monday Morning, October 2d, 1865,

On the arrival of the STEAMER in Portland

sep28tf

Furs! Furs!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH for

Beaver Otter, Mink and Coon Skins.

H. EICHBAUM & McCRAKEN

Portland, Sept. 25, 1865. 4tw

Wanted.

A NATIVE GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK, A SMALL family. A good home will be given. Apply at JOHNSON'S CORNER, FRONT GALLERY, No. 107 Front street, Portland. Opposite the Post Office.

Fresh Trout,

QUAILS, GROUSE,

Mushrooms, Etc.

AT THE GEM.

State Fair!

The People's Transportation Company

Will run their Steamer

PASSENGER BOATS

FROM CANEMAH TO SALEM DAILY

During the Continuance of the Fair.

Passengers taking the Steamer SENATOR at Portland will be [illegible]

For further information apply to Capt. McCULLY, on board, or at the office.

Portland, Sept. 27th, 1865. A. McCULLY, President P. T. C.

Change of Time.

FROM THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMERS

SENATOR OR RIVAL

Will leave Portland every Monday, excepted to Oregon City at 7 o'clock A. M.

Connecting with the Steamer BELLE at Milwaukie, Wesler Jay and Portland to Canemah and Albany.

sept 30th, 1865 A. A. McCULLY, President P. T. C.

Land for Sale.

MR. ENDICOTT HAS THREE HUNDRED AND [illegible] Land for Sale, situated [illegible] Mount Scott, and [illegible] Road, and [illegible] Mount Scott, and [illegible] Road, and [illegible] Mount Scott, and [illegible] Road, and

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ..... 74@76c.
New York Gold Quotations ..... 1[illegible]

Meeting of the Common Council.—The regular weekly meeting of the Common Council was held at the council chamber last evening at 8 o'clock. Mayor Chapman presiding.

The following members were present: Messrs. Clarke Gilmore, Morgan, McFadden, Plummer, Starr and Schuyler.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition from numerous citizens asking that the council restrain cattle from running at large was received.

Messrs. Hacker Bros., C. M. Carter and others, petitioned for the Mechanics' Fair Association, were referred.

Petition of plank as prayed, which petitions were referred.

D. W. Vaughn and others petitioned for a change of grade on Front street, asked that said walks be raised, &c. Referred to the Committee on Streets, which was granted.

John H. Perry & Co., were allowed further time to complete the McAdamizing of Front street.

Warrants were authorized in favor of Thomas Warrants against the city of Portland, for [illegible] $45. J. H. Perry & Co. on contract of street work, $45. Co. The same company for grading of the intersection of Pine and Oak, and Second streets, $32.50. Same company, work on dredge, $80. Wm. Pettygrove, $20. Bills of Marshal Hoyt, referred at last meeting, were allowed.

The following ordinances were read and passed to their second reading:

Authorizing the Street Commissioner to put down the plank on Front street next to the west line of Third street.

To provide for payment of fines and costs in gold and silver coin, when adjudged by the City Recorder.

To increase the compensation of the City Treasurer to $1,000 per annum.

The following ordinances were passed:

To provide for planking Washington street from the east line of Front street to the centre of Fifth street, to be completed by December 1st, 1865.

Declaring the surplus of assessment levied for the improvement of Front street between Jefferson and Harrison streets, to be $1,477.60, and appropriating the same to the expenses of the property so assessed.

Directing the surplus of assessment levied similarly on property between Pine and Stark streets to be $1,113.35, and paying of it in like manner.

Declaring a deficiency of assessment for the improvement of lots five and six, in block number [illegible], $7,[illegible].

Appropriating $5,000 for the building of sewers between Front and Second Main streets.

All Abroad.—[illegible]ORATING OFF COUVEN.—People in this city of Portland are too much given to fault finding. In order to get along more harmoniously the views of our people should conform more to one another on important subjects of city government. We every now and [illegible] hear people about the Common Council. Say they are [illegible] doing enough, they do not proceed for the best of the people in the chosen line of their policy. We have been [illegible] of [illegible] ourselves, but [illegible] that according to the Federal Constitution, Congress, with the consent of three-fourths of the States, can make [illegible] with the acts of the Common Council, knowing full well that [illegible] Washington under which they labor and if any citizen needs further proof of the fallacy of such complaints than the proceedings of the Council this morning, let the bottom of our heart we sympathize with him. They have established a beautiful precedent of themselves by allowing Messrs. Tom, Dick and others to grade their side-walks to suit themselves and [illegible] streets in accordance with [illegible]. In other cases people are obliged to conform to style with their [illegible], and if you own a house that is six inches too low for the grade you can insert hydraulic jacks under that house and elevate it at your pleasure. Here it is [illegible] you to insert a piece of paper, in the form of a [illegible] and the jacks owes not being hydraulic, [illegible] the grade down to the desired width. Isn't that accommodating? Now you, and you, and you, fault finders [illegible] with the streets and speedily evaporate, we're tired of such nonsense. Don't say it any more.

Sun's Last Evening.—Was well attended, and [illegible] enjoyed a decided success. At an early hour the people began to gather, and in a short time every [illegible] in the spacious M. E. Church was filled to [illegible]. The Good Templars met at their Hall and formed in procession two abreast, gentleman and lady, and [illegible] was imposing, proceeded to, and marched into the Church, where seats had already been secured. We were unable to attend the lecture, but are informed that it [illegible] was very [illegible], reflecting great credit upon Mr. [illegible] and was received with frequent bursts of [illegible]. After the lecture the procession [illegible] and to their Hall. Judging from the [illegible] of youth and beauty in the procession last evening, we should say that it is a good thing to be a Good [illegible], especially for young gentlemen.

Decision of the Supreme Court.—The following telegram was received in this city from Salem yesterday:

Salem, Sept. 20th, 1865.
J. H. Mitchell:
The Gold case! Sunday law sustained; Gold [illegible].
J. H. Mitchell.

The saving clause reverses Judge Shattuck's decision in the circuit court of this county. The decision [illegible] to the laws for the collection of taxes [illegible] citizens who wanted to pay their taxes [illegible] after nine-tenths of their neighbors [illegible] in gold, will be disappointed, to which [illegible] shown.

Prices.—In making our weekly review of the markets [illegible], we learned an important fact that should interest [illegible]. Messrs. Williams & Co. supply the trade [illegible], sauces, coffee, etc., at San Francisco rates, [illegible] thereby of their business, are enabled to do [illegible] for a better dealer than he could possibly do in [illegible].

Steamer.—The [illegible]ings on Front street, as [illegible] down to a wharf with the grade of the city, [illegible] it to reach some of the wharves and warehouses [illegible] the levee above Washington street. In [illegible] of and yesterday from Knott's wharf, the [illegible] to the wagon narrowly escaped having [illegible] by falling through an incline which the [illegible] making from the crossing to thereof-way [illegible].

Gun Factory.—The schooner *Caroline E.* [illegible] Hately at San Francisco with a valuable cargo [illegible] from the Okhotsk Sea, where a first-class coal-[illegible] has been found. These banks for years have been [illegible] men who visited that region, and the [illegible] has at last been practically put to the test with [illegible]. There is no doubt but that the coal-[illegible] Okhotsk will yield equally as well and en[illegible] years and as many men as do the New-[illegible] it employs at the present time.

Fatal Accident.—Two cases of casualties have occurred [illegible] day. [illegible] Mr. Hoffman was called on to [illegible] of $50 and costs each on Wm. R. Hill—alias [illegible]. Hill was then arrested on a charge of [illegible], and will be tried to-day. Loss [illegible] and costs for smashing windows at the [illegible] Dr. Davidsohn was arrested for as[illegible] Dr. Ewert.

Fire.—The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. Burns, [illegible] Willamette river at 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday [illegible] this port. In consequence of her having troops [illegible] on board of the steamer *Rinaldo Tramp* at [illegible] the Willamette, for Fort Vancouver, she [illegible] up to the hour of our going to press.

Fine Grain.—In opening a package of the bag factory [illegible] Block in this city yesterday, a WEEKLY OREGONIAN [illegible] the 20th of April, 1865, was found but little worse [illegible]. The curious part of the story is that the pack[illegible] Block from New York, and the date shows [illegible] Oregonian has made the round trip to New [illegible] and back inside of five months.

Saw Mill for Prairie Prairie.—Messrs. Gleason Brothers, of [illegible] Prairie, are about to receive a steam saw mill, with everything requisite to put it in excellent [illegible]. The machinery is making at the Portland [illegible] of H. Weinhard.

Fire.—This being a Jewish holiday our Hebrew citizens will [illegible] during business hours. The day is [illegible] the 23d of the year 5626 on Kipper, or the [illegible] Day of Atonement, the thirtieth day of the first month [illegible].

Indians.—Reuters inform us that fine spring and [illegible] may be obtained in great abundance on the [illegible].

The Father of Payne.—The Florida *Union* says that the afflicted father of Payne, the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward, has been making a visit to Jacksonville, in that State. The *Union* says:

The father of Payne called on us recently. He resides on a plantation three miles from Live Oak [illegible] on the Pensacola and Georgia railroad. He lost one son at the battle of Murfreesboro', [illegible] returned home crippled for life. Lewis [illegible] his only hope in his old age. The afflicted [illegible] a Baptist minister, as has been stated [illegible] unreasonably pronounce just the terrible [illegible] to the son, but we can not withhold [illegible] sympathy for the heart-stricken pa[illegible] or esteem him less as a worthy man and [illegible].

Another infallible cure for rheumatism has just been promulgated. It is simply a teaspoonful, night and morning, of extract of Lobelia taken in [illegible]. The one who publishes it paid two dollars for a small pamphlet on the remedy in 1806, and has had no recurrence of the disease since. Those who doubt horse chestnuts had better try it.

A Queer Answer.—The London *Spectator* asks, "Why do Americans seem to persist in preferring Mr. Seward's flux of language to the short and pithy wisdom of such a man as Lincoln?" They don't seem to do anything of the kind to any one who understands them. Why will the *Spectator*, with all its good sense, persist in asking such silly questions?"—*N. Y. Post.*

Musical Belles.—America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many more there [illegible], and lose their health and youth, become [illegible] old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no [illegible] for this, as SOZODONT, pronounced by all [illegible] a place between the sweetest lips, can now [illegible] in all civilized countries.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Removed.—Messrs. Stull, Lowenstein & Co. have [illegible] removed their Furniture and Upholstery [illegible] to the north-west corner of Front and Taylor [illegible], until their new Brick on First Street is completed [illegible] to see all their former patrons, and as many [illegible] as may [illegible] to give them a call. sep20tf

Portland Turn Verein. The regular meeting of the Portland Turn Verein will be held [illegible] Hall on [illegible] evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

COME ALWAYS IN THE FORENOON!

The most [illegible] operation in Dentistry can be performed [illegible] upon Crystal or Pearl Teeth, Portland [illegible] the Full Set of Teeth, $20. Gold Fillings, $1 and upwards. [illegible] Teeth Extracted Painlessly. [illegible] Teeth Filled Perfectly. [illegible] Teeth Cleaned Thoroughly. [illegible] Teeth Regulated Scientifically. [illegible] Teeth Inserted Beautifully. [illegible] Teeth Treated Successfully. [illegible] Teeth Saved Carefully. [illegible] Teeth Preserved Permanently. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Promptly. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Cheerfully. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Satisfactorily. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Gratuitously. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Always. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Everywhere. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Everybody. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Everything. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Everything Else. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Everything Else Else. [illegible] Teeth Attended to Everything Else Else Else. 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C. H. MACK,
DENTIST,

Associated by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., [illegible]
[illegible]
Portland, Oregon.

J. W. GURLEY,
DENTIST,

OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

J. H. CARDWELL,
DENTIST

REFERENCES: — PATRONS:
OFFICE—Second floor, Portland, Oregon, adjoining DALTON'S GALLERY and MUSEUM, the old stand of the late A. Cardwell.

DOCTORS
HOFFMANN & BLACH,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
Office and Residence Cor. Washington and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

A. J. HOFFMANN, M. D., late of Dallas, and formerly Physician of this County and German Hospital of Trinity County, California, will give particular attention to DISEASES OF FEMALES and CHILDREN.

CHAS. BLACH, M. D., late of New York, Member of the New York German Medical Society, will give particular attention to SURGERY.

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS,

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS. The above are all diseases from Colds. Ladies directed to these Baths as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also,

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.

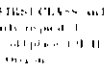
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1.00. Warm Baths, 25 cents.
CHAS. F. WINGARD, Proprietor,
Portland's Block,
Washington street, near Front
Portland, Oregon.

DOCTORS
CHAPMAN & WATKINS,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
Office—Cor. Washington and Front Sts.

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D.	WM. H. WATKINS, M. D.
LATE OF NEW YORK AND Gun Vessel Surgeon in the U. S. Army.	SURGEON FIRST OREGON Cavalry.
RESIDENCE—S. W. Corner of Second and Salmon Streets.	RESIDENCE—S. W. cor. Taylor and Seventh streets.
Particular attention given to Surgery.	DR. WATKINS, having received especial instruction as to treatment of the EYE and EAR of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, will give particular attention to diseases of those organs.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 8th 1864. dawtf

H. SINSHEIM.
Importer and Dealer in
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,



STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, STRINGS, &c., &c.
Front Street, (next to the Post Office, Portland.
Agent for the most Celebrated PIANO MANUFACTURERS in New York and Boston. Also, Agent for MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS, for sale at Eastern prices.
PIANOS, MELODEONS, and all other Musical Instruments carefully TUNED and REPAIRED by C. T. SHULTZ and H. SINSHEIM.
Satisfaction warranted or no charges made. aug18dawtf

Luxuriant Growth and Beauty to the Hair.
Mrs. M. A. Allan's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale by all Druggists.
Agents, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco
aug5dawtf

Weekly Retail Family Market.
FRIDAY, September 22, 1865.
RETAIL PRICES AT CURRENT.

FRUIT			
Apples ₩ box	60@	Flour	
Cal. Figs dried ₩ lb	25	Imperial	$ [illegible]
Currants ₩ gall		Standard	[illegible]
Dried Apples	15	Magnolia	[illegible]
Plums dried ₩ lb	20	Other brands	$2[illegible]
Peaches ₩ box	20	Cheese—Cal.	[illegible]
VEGETABLES.		Oregon	[illegible]
Coffee—Green ₩ lb	40	PROVISIONS.	
" Ground ₩ lb	40	Chickens per doz	[illegible]
" Parched ₩ lb	45	Duck— "	[illegible]
Sugar—Crushed ₩ lb	20	Geese ₩ pr.	[illegible]
Granulated "	18	Ducks ₩ pr.	[illegible]
Yell'w ₩ Ref.	16@	Pheasants ₩ pr	[illegible]
Islands "	12@	Turkeys, approx	12@
Syrups—C. H.	$1 00	Fish—Salmon ₩ lb	[illegible]
Honey Golden	1 00	Sturgeon ₩ lb	[illegible]
Tea—Young Hyson	$1 50	Salmon ₩ lb	[illegible]
Old "	1 25	Salmon Trout ₩ lb	[illegible]
Japan "	1 00	Venison	[illegible]
Rice ₩ lb	15@1 00	Beef ₩ lb	[illegible]
Rice—unprepared		Pork—Salted ₩ lb	[illegible]
Butter—Choice ₩ lb	45@50	Pork—Fresh ₩ lb	[illegible]
Eggs—fresh ₩ doz	40	Cabbage ₩ doz	[illegible]
Honey ₩ lb	37½	Cauliflowers ₩ doz	[illegible]
Hams—cured Bacon	25@	Onions ₩ lb	[illegible]
Lard ₩ lb	Also 12	Parsnips ₩ lb	[illegible]
Shoulders	15	Potatoes—new ₩ lb	1½@1½
		Turnips ₩ lb	[illegible]

The necessity for establishing some character of business places, by the city authorities, is becoming every day more apparent. That farmers should have privilege to retail to them, to dispose of parcels of a wagon load of produce to non-well dens—but we find there is a class of farmers who practice imposition not alone upon the retail dealer, but upon the community at large, by peddling vegetables and receiving for them prices larger than the retail dealer purchases to sell at his store. Persons not thoroughly posted in the market are apt to—and often do—pay bills 50 per cent more for a farmer for vegetables than the dealer asks for the same article. We have no objection to the farmer getting our dollar, if hustled for its [illegible] and other produce in proportion, but after he has hustled that there is supply on hand, [illegible] sell out on the landing to the consumer at prices of a regularly constituted authorized dealer, is an imposition on the dealer and an imposition on the public, for [illegible] to [illegible] and peddle from [illegible] to the [illegible] is [illegible] that no specific [illegible] for the establishment of a market place where the farmer may [illegible] and the consumer can [illegible] days, besides [illegible] for his produce. We know no more than sufficient time and space for [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] brought up the matter to the City Council at its [illegible] day.

There is an abundance of [illegible] produce now [illegible] in the market. Every [illegible].

An excellent opportunity [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible] is [illegible] with [illegible] Willamette and [illegible] good article.

Grand [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] prices.

Spencer Hall
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE!
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
MILWAUKIE, OREGON.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE ITS SECOND session on the 4th of September, 1865, under the direction of MISS JANE GRAY, as Principal.

MISS GRAY will be assisted by a Select and Efficient Corps of Teachers.

Circular with terms can be had by addressing Miss Jane Gray, Principal of Spencer Hall, Milwaukie, Oregon, or Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, Portland. aug16dawtf

Quicksilver!
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, BY
R. G. SNEATH,
85 Front Street, (Opposite O. S. N. Co's Wharf.)
Portland, May 21, 1865. dtf

WM. KOEHLER,
DENTIST.

OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.,
Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at Portland, P. M. By order, [illegible]
[illegible] Recorder. W. M.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.,
Meets every Wednesday Evening at their Hall on Stark's building, three doors south of Arrington's Hotel. Members [illegible]
[illegible] Secretary. N. G.

Willamette Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.,
Meets on [illegible] Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall, Portland. By order of the W. M.
[illegible] Recorder.

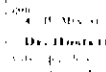
Notice. The Stockholders of the MORNING STAR GOLD AND SILVER TUNNEL COMPANY will pay [illegible] per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, at the office of the Secretary, [illegible] Portland, Oregon, on or before the 20th day of [illegible]. After that date the Stock will be sold at Public Auction, to pay the delinquent assessment, at the office of Messrs. R. D. McDONALD & CO., No. [illegible] Front street, Portland, Oregon.
A. C. SWIFT, President.

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. [illegible] remedy for the prevention and cure of [illegible] Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Nervousness, Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, or [illegible] Nervous System. [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Dealers [illegible] Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SMITH & DAVIS, Agents,
For Sale by the Dealers in Every [illegible]

Opposition Steamer Day, Oct. 12th.

OPPOSITION
TO NEW YORK VIA NICARAGUA,
Carrying the United States Mail!

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO. WILL dispatch their Splendid Steamship



Moses Taylor,
J. B. BOLTEEN, Commander,
For San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua,
From Missions Street Wharf, at Nine o'clock A. M. on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1865,
Connecting at Greytown with the Splendid Steamship
ERICSSON,
3,000 TONS,
FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible] Cabin Passage, including Subsistence, [illegible]
☞ The Opposition Line of Steamers [illegible] Greytown with the Steamship [illegible] Fortnightly.
☞ The San Juan and Colorado rivers now full of water. The Inland Route Office, Corner of Front and Washington streets, is made [illegible] hours.
THE AMERICA will succeed the MOSES TAYLOR on November 12th 1865.
For further information apply to
J. W. RAYMOND, Agent
No. 1 New Custom House and Post Office Building, San Francisco.

PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR OLD Patrons and the public in general, that we have received per last Steamer, mostly

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,
A Complete Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
HATS, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
which we are now offering at
Wholesale or Retail,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
By giving us an early call, you will be convinced that we have the best selected stock in the city.
☞ No trouble to show goods.
COHEN, LYON & KAUFMAN,
89 FRONT STREET,
sep6dtf Portland, Oregon.

BOOT STORE!

ON ALDER STREET, bet. Front and First, opposite C. H. Mack, Dentist.
Sign of the Big Boot.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture, in the latest style

Pump and Welt Boots!

Single and Double Sole, Peg Water-Proof Boots. All Work Warranted to Fit, and Repairing promptly attended to.
Best Superior Stock, Delivered Everywhere, and Dreadfully Low Prices. Shop next door to Custom House.
sep5dtf NICHOLAS LUNDEEN

MEDICAL.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
HENLEY'S MAGIC PILLS

ARE WARRANTED A PERMANENT CURE in the following Diseases:
[illegible]
TENT TAKERS of any kind or Doctor, how [illegible] or where.
☞ Any Box is Warranted to Cure any case of Fever and Ague or money refunded.
For sale one door south of the Custom House [illegible] the Druggists.
sep6dtf F. C. WM. HENLEY.

C. W. COOL,
DENTIST,
Office—In Carter's Building, [illegible]
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

THOSE WHO DESIRE FIRST

CLASS WORK done are particularly [illegible] to [illegible]
All operations WARRANTED SATISFACTORY [illegible]
All Work will be done at NEW YORK PRICES.
[illegible] Portland, Oregon, [illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between C. F. BOLLMAN and Louis Hirsch, under the name and style of C. F. BOLLMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and will please call and settle with C. F. BOLLMAN, at the old stand, No. [illegible] Front street.
C. F. BOLLMAN,
LOUIS HIRSCH.
Portland, Sept. 1st, 1865. sep6dtf

THE EYE AND EAR!

IF YOU WANT YOUR EYES CURED OF BLINDNESS or any disease, or Ears cured of Deafness, Discharges with CATARRH, call or write, to Dr. [illegible]
DR. [illegible] will be at the Portland House, Portland, Oregon, [illegible] days, commencing on the 1st day of [illegible], and will be at the Occidental Hotel, Salem, Oregon, [illegible] days, commencing on the 15th day of [illegible].
[illegible] 1865. sep6dtf

Copartnership Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between C. F. Bollman and S. Heilbronner, under the name and style of C. F. BOLLMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all indebted to the late firm will please call and settle with C. F. BOLLMAN, at the old stand, No. [illegible] Front street, and will be found at the GERMANIA SALOON, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.
All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same for settlement, and all indebted to the late firm will please call and settle with C. F. BOLLMAN, at the old stand, No. [illegible] Front street, and will be found at the GERMANIA SALOON, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.
C. F. BOLLMAN,
S. HEILBRONNER.
Portland, Sept. 1st, 1865. sep6dtf

Spencer Hall
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE!
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
MILWAUKIE, OREGON.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE ITS SECOND session on the 4th of September, 1865, under the direction of MISS JANE GRAY, as Principal.
MISS GRAY will be assisted by a Select and Efficient Corps of Teachers.
Circular with terms can be had by addressing Miss Jane Gray, Principal of Spencer Hall, Milwaukie, Oregon, or Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, Portland. aug16dawtf

Quicksilver!
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES, BY
R. G. SNEATH,
85 Front Street, (Opposite O. S. N. Co's Wharf.)
Portland, May 21, 1865. dtf

For Sale, on Easy Terms,
THE COSMOPOLITAN SALOON!
Supplied with [illegible]
sep25dtf F. C. HORNUNG,
New York Bakery.

C. N. HUMISTON.
MONEY AND STOCK
BROKER,
Dealer in Government and State
STOCKS AND SECURITIES,
LEGAL TENDERS,
MINING STOCKS, &C.
Office No. 5 Carter's Block,
Washington Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

For Sale.
$50,000 LEGAL TENDERS,
C. N. HUMISTON,
Money and Stock Broker.

For Sale.
$15,000 [illegible] BONDS,
C. N. HUMISTON,
Money and Stock Broker.

For Sale.
$25,000 [illegible] BONDS,
C. N. HUMISTON,
Money and Stock Broker.

For Sale.
$15,000 [illegible] BONDS,
C. N. HUMISTON,
Money and Stock Broker.

For Sale.
$125,000 OF WALLA WALLA AND [illegible] STEAM BOAT BONDS,
C. N. HUMISTON,
Money and Stock Broker.

Wanted.
$20,000 OREGON BONDS,
C. N. HUMISTON,
Money and Stock Broker.

THE ONLY COMPLETE
LADIES' BAZAR
On the Coast!

WHERE WILL A LADY FIND A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOME OR STREET IN STYLE.

MRS. LEVY'S?

Who will tell the fond THE LATEST FASHIONS except in

MRS. LEVY'S?

We [illegible] a LARGE STOCK of DRESS, FANCY and DOMESTIC GOODS of the following, [illegible] exceptional

MRS. LEVY'S LADIES' BAZAAR!

FRENCH MERINOS	[illegible] per yard
BLEACHED MUSLINS	[illegible]
CALICO	[illegible]

And other Goods in Proportion.
As I have changed my method of doing business, and [illegible] SELLING FOR CASH, I am enabled [illegible] AT REDUCED RATES of my [illegible].
NO. 81 FIRST STREET,
Second Door from Washington st.
MRS. JAMES LEVY.
P. S.—OPENING will also find a full Assortment of FURNISHING GOODS at advantageous prices.
sep23dtf MRS. J. L.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING!

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED FOR
FALL & WINTER TRADE.

DRESS GOODS.—Alpacas, Poplins, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Whitneys, Scotch Plaids, Jaspers, Delaines, &c.
GENTS' CLOTHING, Silk Cloth Dress Coats, Beaver do, Pilot Pea Coats, Fancy Cass Pants, Fine Cassimere Dress Pants, Silk Mix Cass Suits, Fine and M'dium Beaver Suits, Cloth, Silk and Velvet Vests, Over Coats, Linen & Shirts, Socks, Ties, Underclothing, etc., etc.
BOYS.—Black and Grey Suits, Cloth Jackets, Flannel Shirts, Grey and Knee Pants, Waists, Linen & Shirts [illegible], Socks, Ties, Caps, Hats, Gloves, Hose and Cuffs.
LADIES' and Gents' Overshoes and other French makers, Hoops, Balmoral skirts, Corsets, Chemises, Shawls, Cloth Cloaks and Sacks, Brocade Shawls, Sashes, Head Dress, Collars, Merino Vests, Silk socks and long gloves, Hosiery, Cuffs, Collars and Sleeves, Tricot Rolls, Fall Style, &c.
NOTIONS.—Assortment of Saint Elevations, Steel, Gilt, and Silver Pins, Needles, Needle Cases, White Pearl Cloak Buttons, Silk and White Hall Buttons, Dress Buttons, Bugle Gimps, Silk Cords, Merlette Linen Thread, Spool Silk, Embroidery Braids and Worsted, Berlin Wool Embroidery Patterns, Crochet Hooks, Steel Netting Pins

Mr Ashley,s San Francisco Speech

We copy from the *Bulletin* the following report of Mr Ashley's late speech in San Francisco:

I thank my friends for the very flattering attention they have shown me. It is especially so to me that you have given me this opportunity to meet you here in this public manner, and I can truly say that when the order of battle has ceased to roll, and the people shall, in the hour that shall have passed, sit down to review the past, I shall be willing to submit my humble claim to be read in the light of the objects which I hope my record will show I have had in view, whether my friends may think I have been successful in the pursuit of them or not.

I am a great anti-slavery struggle or during the war for the preservation of the Nation it shall be found that I have contributed to the triumph of truth, which is by clearing away the underbrush or by personally flinging some of the larger timber. For I shall be amply compensated for all such labor and for the ingenuous abuse of which I have been the recipient. But in this particular age it is not so much what a man has done, as what he can do which interests the public in him. At this point I think I may say with safety, that I am sure the States and Territories west of the Missouri, will receive no detriment because of my visit.

Mr President one week ago yesterday afternoon as I passed from the Pacific through to Idaho I gave into your magnificent harbor and beheld for the first time your beautiful city, I felt as if one of the castle dreams of my boyhood had been realized, and that I had been in part compensated for the toil, hazard and anxiety of my service by the Missouri river to Denver, Salt Lake and Montana, thence down the Snake through Idaho to the Columbia, from the Columbia to Portland, and here to Olympia and Puget Sound and back to Victoria by steamer, here.

When a boy I read the account given by Lewis and Clark of their explorations and I longed to see the great plains the wonderful rivers and still more wonderful mountains, which I find they have so faithfully described. In my journey I passed over many points of interest made historic by them and by Fremont, Stevens, Mullan, Lander and others, but interesting and wonderful as many of these localities were to me, none have impressed me more favorably than your beautiful seven hilled city of less than twenty years' growth.

If a man who had never heard of San Francisco should enter your harbor as I did, and see ships from all parts of the world so numerous as to make a perfect forest of masts and witness the bustle and activity of business and be told that your population exceeded 125,000 he would naturally conclude that he was entering one of the oldest and most wealthy cities on the continent. I cannot tell you how all this stirred my heart with national pride as I beheld in all that I saw the results of American genius and American enterprise.

When the great railroad of the continent, which with such commendable zeal you are pushing forward so rapidly, shall have been completed and the great cities of the Atlantic are united with your metropolis by iron bands, one of the dreams of my early manhood will be realized. Thanks to the energy with which you are pushing forward the Pacific division soon the shrill whistle of the iron horse will awaken echoes through the canyons and gorges of the mountains, as it passes over and descends to the plains on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas. When this is accomplished, it will be a proud day for you, because to you will be due the credit of having demonstrated to the world the practicability of this great enterprise, around which so many hopes, present and prospective, clung.

Next in importance to this coast is the mining interest of California and of the coast, for a distance of 1 000 miles. I have visited the most of the mining districts, and my observations have confirmed my judgment that no policy could be more suicidal than to sell the mines.

The speaker dwelt at some length upon the subject, and repeated his conviction after a thorough examination of the mining districts and frequent conversations with the miners—many of whom had spent sixteen years in developing this coast—that no greater blunder and no greater wrong could be committed by the Government than to deprive them of the mines by general sale. It would put a stop to prospecting, retard the development of the mines, and the war entailed would not add $10,000,000 to the coffers of the Government. The income tax accruing from the present system of mining would bring a larger amount to the treasury in ten years than the entire proceeds of the sale of the mines. Capitalists would combine, and both the miner and the Government would be defrauded. The result of the sale of our mines would be to reduce them to the condition of the Mexican mines, which certainly no one desired to see.

Taking leave of this subject the speaker proceeded as follows:

And now, fellow citizens, permit me to pass to the consideration of a subject which ought to interest every loyal man in the nation.

The last rebel army has been defeated and disbanded. The Union army is marching home in triumph beneath its torn and blood stained banners, its scarred and weather beaten veterans shaking the very earth beneath their tread. As they pass in review before the National Capital, and in every city, they are greeted with shouts and tears and everywhere receive the homage and benedictions of the nation.

At their country's call, more than a million men voluntarily left their quiet and peaceful homes to peril, and, if need be to yield up their lives to save the nation's life. To day the remnant of this patriotic and heroic army are returning to their homes to assume again the peaceful and responsible duties of American citizens. This is a spectacle the glory and grandeur of which dazzles the world with its splendor, and is worthy to be written in the Book of Life by the recording angel.

With the return of this army ends the struggle to maintain our National existence by force of arms, and a struggle unlike any in our history to be to take its place. Who shall be authorized to reorganize State Governments in the late rebel States? Shall it be loyal men or disloyal men? Shall educated treason be clothed with the power or educated loyalty? Shall the men who, for the past four years, have labored with might and main to destroy the Government, and whose hands are red with the blood of my loyal countrymen, be entrusted with the full power to govern not only themselves and loyal men of the South, but, by uniting with their late Northern allies, govern us also?

These are practical questions, it seems to me and questions of transcendent importance to us as a free people. If the loyal men of the nation would answer them as the returned Union soldiers would answer them, I would have no anxiety for the future. If one question could be satisfactorily answered, there would be no serious disagreement among loyal men. That question is this—What, during the war, has been, and what is now the legal status of the rebel States?

I hold that when the people of the States recently in rebellion confederated together in violation of the National Constitution, and organized and maintained by force of arms *de facto* hostile governments, and the rebellion assumed proportions formidable enough to claim and to have conceded to it by the United States and by the great powers of Europe, belligerent rights, from that hour constitutional State Governments in each of the States so confederated together ceased to exist, and until State Governments are reorganized in each of said States in subordination to the National Constitution, and are recognized by Congress, there can be no constitutional State Government in such States.

I hold that, when the people of the thirteen Colonies adopted our present National Constitution the old Confederation was abolished, and the United States became a nation; that the National Constitution is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution, laws or judicial decisions of the States to the contrary notwithstanding; that the National Government thus created is clothed with full powers for the self preservation of the life of the nation of the United States as a whole, as the people and not a Government of the thirty-six sovereign States; but a Government of the people living in the several States with State governments, or organized in subordination to and in conformity with the National Constitution; that the people who maintain such State governments and they alone are constitutionally clothed with the power of governing the nation.

I hold that whenever the people residing in any one or more States neglect or refuse to maintain constitutional State Governments whether it be by abolishing them or State Constitutions and refusing to elect new ones peacefully and desiring together with other States or with foreign powers to make war on the nation, from that moment the government, whether for National or State purposes, which was lodged by the National Constitution and laws of the United States in the people residing in the States which have failed to maintain constitutional governments, in other words that those vested rights of the nation cannot be destroyed or impaired within the territorial limits of the United States by the action or refusal to act of any one or more States.

I hold that the people of any State may alter or abolish their State Constitutions and Governments whenever they see fit to do so, but they cannot throw off their allegiance to the National Government, nor forfeit the supremacy of the National Constitution and laws within their limits, nor release themselves from the obligations they are under to the National Government, nor deprive the people residing in such States of their constitutional rights, privileges and immunities as citizens of the United States, nor release their representatives in Congress from the obligation to support the Constitution of the United States, nor to vote for President and Vice President. Nevertheless, the sovereignty of the United States over the territory and people within such State or States remains unimpaired. The laws of the United States must be executed within all the States, and all persons, whether in State or State[illegible] remain amenable to the laws of the United States, and all persons are entitled to the benefit of the laws which would have existed had no rebellion occurred. [illegible] Congress [illegible] that they would [illegible] later, relinquish all opposition by declaring [illegible] and come back to their duty [illegible] with the rebels as conquerors and treat them as [illegible]

[illegible] I do not mean [illegible] I do mean that [illegible] the Union [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] the Union [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] the Union [illegible] the Constitution